TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY | DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. | JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 48. | APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. DECEMBER 1, 1920. | $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

NEW DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

Senator McCormick Will Introduce Bill For Reorganization

COMPTROLLERSHIP TO GO

Two Portfolios To Be Created—And That Of The Interior To Be Abolished In The Rearrangement.

Washington, D. C.—Senator McCormick, of Illinois, announced that he will introduce on the opening day of Congress a bill designed to effect a general reorganization of Government departments, which will include the abolition of the Department of the Interior and the creation of a Department of Public Works and a Department of Public Welfare, to which will be assigned work now conducted by the Interior and other departments.

Comptrollership To Go.

The McCormick bill will also provide for the abolition of the Comptroller of the Currency and transfer of his functions to the Federal Reserve Board.

Under the proposed Department of Public Works, Senator McCormick would place all important engineering and building services now scattered among various departments. In the Department of Public Welfare he would concentrate such divisions as the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor; the Pension Bureau, now under the Interior Department; the Public Health Service and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, now under the Treasury Department, and the Vocational Training Board, which functions independently at present.

In detail, the reorganization effected under the proposed Department of Public Works would give it the following:

From the Interior Department, General Land Office, Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Reclamation Service, National Park Service, Division of Capitol Buildings and Grounds and Alaskan Engineering Commission; from the Treasury Department, Office of Supervising Architect; from the Agriculture Department, Bureau of Public Roads and Forest Service; from the War Department, engineers for rivers and harbors, engineers of New York City, Supervisor of Harbor of N. Y., United States Engineer's offices; Mississippi River Commission, California Debris Commission, Board of Commissioners for Alaska and office of Public Buildings and Grounds and Washington Monument.

To Public Works Bureau.

To the Department of Public Works the McCormick bill also would assign the functions of the Federal Power Commission and abolish that body; the superintendent of State, War and Navy buildings; the commission of fine arts and the functions of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission, abolishing the latter.

To proposed Board of Public Welfare would be given, in detail, the following:

From the Interior Department, office of Indian Affairs, Indian Service, Bureau of Pensions, Bureau of Education, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Howard University, Freedmen's Hospital and the Board of Indian Commissioners.

From the Treasury Department, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, office of the Surgeon-General and Public Health Service.

From the Labor Department, Children's Bureau and Women's Bureau.

The United States Employes' Compensation Commission would be abolished and its functions transferred to the Bureau of Pensions, under the welfare department. That department would also be given the functions of the Board of Vocational Education, which would be abolished. The United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board would be abolished, and its functions given to the Public Health Service under the welfare department. The welfare department would also be given the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers and the Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

CAUGHT IN MEN'S CLOTHES.

Eleanor Howard, Who Has Worn Trousers Fifteen Years.

New York.—"New York is too slick for me," said Eleanor Howard when arraigned on a charge of vagrancy.

"After 15 years of masquerading in men's clothing," continued this strange woman who was picked up by detectives at the Delancey street subway station, "at last I'm caught."

Given the alternative of being sent to a home or giving up the wearing of men's clothing she replied:

"I intend to wear men's clothing as long as I live, as I have done ever since I was 15 years of age. They are more comfortable and less expensive than women's apparel."

The woman, whose "makeup" is certainly excellent insofar as disguising her sex is concerned, claims that she has been employed in Philadelphia, whence she has recently come, as a clerk.

DESCHANEL HAS RECOVERED.

France's Former President May Re-Enter Politics.

Paris.—Former President Deschanel's health has shown such improvement lately that political circles already are discussing his return to active politics. In the chamber lobbies it was freely said that the political leaders in Eure-et-Loire department would offer M. Deschanel nomination for the Senate in the January elections. M. Deschanel has been deputy for Eure-et-Loire for 25 years.

IMMIGRATION TIDE RUNNING STRONG.

Washington.—Immigration into the United States is rapidly reaching the high tide of 1914, when 1,218,480 aliens were admitted.

In 1918, the last year of the World War, 110,618 foreigners were admitted.

In 1919 the number increased to 141,132, but in the first six months of 1920, that is, up to June 30, 420,001 aliens came to this country to stay.

While figures for more recent months are not tabulated there is apparently an increase regulated only by the availability of steamship accommodations.

MOSLEY WINS MINEOLA RACE

Big Triumph for the United States Army

AMERICAN PLANES THE BEST

General Mitchell Declares The Race Marks Beginning Of American Supremacy In Air—Pershing Also Pleased.

Mineola, N. Y.—Flying at a speed of virtually three miles a minute, Lieut. C. C. Mosley, piloting an American-made Verville-Packard army plane, won the first Pulitzer trophy aeronautical race here against a field of 34 starters. He covered the course of slightly more than 132 miles in 44 minutes 29 and 57-100 seconds, an average speed of approximately 178 miles an hour.

Officials of the Aero Club of America, which conducted the race, first having estimated the course as 140 miles in length, announced immediately after the race that Mosley's average speed was 183.4 miles an hour, a new world record. However, a careful rescaling of the official map showed that the laps were slightly more than 32 miles in length, instead of 35, the average speed on the corrected length being cut down 10 miles an hour. It is expected that survey of the course will be made in order that exact computations may be established.

The present world's aviation speed record is held by Sadi Le Cointe, winner of the recent Gordon Bennett trophy race in France, who averaged 187 miles an hour in a special contest at Villa Coublay, near Paris, ten days after he won the international trophy. In the Gordon Bennett race over a course of 186.3 miles, Le Cointe averaged slightly more than 169 miles an hour, although he had made 174½ miles an hour in the trials.

Captain H. E. Hartney, flying an American army Thomas - Morse machine, came in second, flying the course in 47 minutes 3-100 second. Albert Acosta, a civilian won third place with his Italian made Anselvda machine. His time was 51 minutes 57 and 62-100 seconds. This was the only one of the eleven foreign made machines entered, to finish among the first ten.

Seven machines met with accident during the day and were unable to finish, although in no case was the pilot seriously injured. Just before the race started, an army plane piloted by Lieutenant O. G. Kelly, which had just alighted after navy plane piloted by Lieutenant J. F. Wolfer who was about to "take off." Three of Kelly's teeth were knocked out and Wolfer's hand was cut.

CHEVROLET KILLED IN RACE.

Tragedy Marks Running Of Los Angeles Auto Classic.

Los Angeles.—Gaston Chevrolet, famous racing driver, and Lyall Jolls, mechanician for Eddie O'Donnell, were killed when Chevrolet's and O'Donnell's machines crashed together on the Los Angeles Speedway at the east end of the grandstand near the close of the 250-mile race.

O'Donnell was so seriously injured that it was at first reported he was killed. His skull was fractured and both arms broken and little hope was held that he could recover.

Roscoe Sarles, driving the distance without a stop, won the 250-mile race. Eddie Miller finished second and Eddie Hearne third. Sarles led on every lap and in addition to first prize of $10,000 took the same amount in lap prizes. Miller and Hearne won $6,000 and $3,000, respectively. Jimmy Murphy finished fourth, taking $2,000 in prizes and Joe Thomas was fifth.

Sarles' time was 2:25:20, an average of 103.2 miles an hour. Miller's time was 2:26 1-4, and Hearne's 2:27.27.

Gaston Chevrolet, killed just before the end of the race, was the youngest of three racing brothers. He was a mechanic for two years before he demonstrated that he was a driver of merit at the 300-mile Memorial Day race at Cincinnati, where he finished third.

After that Chevrolet drove as an "outlaw" with several other prominent drivers, but was reinstated in the ranks of the American Automobile Association Pilots. In 1919 he raced on many dirt tracks, winning many of the events and placing in others.

SWEDISH MINISTER DIES.

W. A. F. Ekegren Expires At Legation In Washington.

Washington.—W. A. F. Ekengren, Swedish Minister to the United States, died at the legation here after a brief illness. Mr. Ekengren was appointed Minister to the United States in March, 1912, after six years' service at the legation here as secretary and counselor. While serving as secretary he married to Laura Wolcott Jackson, who survives.

WARNING NOTE SENT TO BRITISH

United States Must Be Considered in Mandates

HELPED TO WIN THE WAR

American Premier Finds It Difficult To Reconcile San Remo Agreement With France With Principles Set Forth.

Washington.—The American Government has informed Great Britain politely but firmly that it does not propose to be excluded from participation in the rights and privileges secured under mandates provided in the treaties of peace. Furthermore, it expects to be heard regarding the terms of those mandates before they are put into force.

The position of the United States is set forth in a note by Secretary Colby to Earl Curzon, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the specific question discussed is that of the Mesopotamian petroleum fields. Mr. Colby's note is dated November 20, and was made public following its delivery to the British Foreign office. It is in reply to a British note of last August 9, which has never been made public, and which deals with the application of the principles of equality of treatment to the territories of the Near East to be placed under British mandate.

The American note takes issue with what is described as the British position that mandate agreements and treaties are to be considered only by States that are members of the League of Nations. It states that the United States, as a participant in the World War "and a contributor to its successful issue, cannot consider any of the associated powers, the smallest not less than itself, debarred from discussion of any of the consequences or from participation in the rights and privileges secured under the mandates provided in the treaties of peace."

Mr. Colby says in his note that the American Government accepts the statement of the British Government that it has refrained from exploiting the petroleum resources of the mandated territories in question and "welcomes your pledges" that it is far from the intention of Great Britain "to establish any kind of monopoly or preferred position in its own interests."

"I need hardly refer again," Mr. Colby continues, "to the fact that the government of the United States has consistently urged that it is of the utmost importance to the future peace of the world that alien territory transferred as a result of the war with the Central Powers should be held and administered in such a way as to assure equal treatment to the commerce and to the citizens of all nations. Indeed, it was in reliance upon an understanding to this effect, and expressly in contemplation thereof, that the United States was persuaded that the acquisition under mandates of certain enemy territory by the victorious powers would be consistent with the best interests of the world.

"It is assumed, accordingly, that your statements with reference to Mandate A (not described), together with the statement that the draft mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine, have been prepared with a view to secure equality of treatment for the commerce and citizens of all states which are members of the League of Nations do not indicate a supposition on your part that the United States can be excluded from the benefits of the principle of equality of treatment."

Referring to the statement by the British Government that the draft mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine, which have been prepared, will, when approved by the interested Allied Powers, be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations, the American Secretary of State says: "The United States is, undoubtedly, one of the powers directly interested in the terms of the mandates, and I, therefore, request that the draft mandates be communicated to this Government for its consideration before their submission to the Council of the League."

POLAND TO STOP WAR.

Pledges League To End "Irregular" Drive On Lithuania.

London.—Poland has pledged the League of Nations that General Zeligowski's campaign against Lithuania will be halted according to Warsaw dispatches. Poland has assumed full responsibility for the "regulars" proceeding against Lithuanians, the report said.

FOR COMBINE AGAINST SOVIET.

French President Said To Plan World-Wide Conference.

Riga.—Reports circulated here said President Millerand, of France, plans the calling of a world-wide anti-Bolshevik conference to consider a campaign against the Soviet Government.

FREED OF MURDER CHARGE.

Blind Organ Grinder, Who Shot At Man And Killed Wife, Liborated.

Macon, Ga.—Claude D. Creason, blind organ grinder, was preparing to return to his home in South Carolina after being freed of the murder of his wife. His four-year-old daughter will accompany him. Creason returned home at the call of his child last June and found another man with his wife. Firing at the man he killed his wife.

PLANS TO MEET CRISIS IN TRADE

Merchants Organize a National Council in New York

TO ENCOURGE EMPLOYMENT

Steadily Falling Prices — Pre-War Figure For Live Hogs General Throughout The United States.

New York. — Representatives o. more than 1,200 retailers of clothing, dry goods, shoes and millinery throughout the country organized the council of National Retail Associations here in an effort to meet the crisis in the retail trade due to steadily falling prices.

The organization meeting was held behind closed doors, but it was learned that the newly formed council is composed of representatives of the National Retail Drygoods Association, the National Association of Retail Clothiers, the National Garment Retailers, the National Shoe Retailers' Association of the United States and the Retail Milliners' Association of America.

Salmon P. Halle, of Cleveland, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, was elected permanent chairman and executive head of the council. Each of the other four member associations will be represented in the directorate by a vice-chairman. It was announced that the council would comprise 50 members, 10 from each of the organizations, each group voting as a unit and each having equal authority in council matters.

Federal legislation was discussed at the meeting, particular attention being given to tax revision and repeal of tax laws considered injurious to retailing.

TO KEEP FACTORIES GOING.

St. Louis, Mo.—A national move to prevent business stagnation and encourage employment has been launched by local merchants and manufacturers. Melville L. Wilkinson, president of the Associated Retailers of St. Louis, announced.

The plan was suggested by David May, head of several large department stores, and was adopted at a recent meeting of local business men. Mr. Wilkinson said he would appoint a committee to enlist the co-operation of business men throughout the country.

Mr. May explained that the plan was to keep factories operating by retailers making immediate purchases for spring trade. With the factories working, employes would have wages to purchase merchandise, thereby benefitting the retailers, Mr. May added.

CUTS IN SHOE PRICES.

St. Louis, Mo.—Further reductions in the wholesale price of certain styles of shoes were announced by two shoe manufacturers here.

A general reduction of ten per cent. was made by the McElroy-Sloan Shoe Company, officials of that firm said.

The Brown Shoe Company announced that men's calfskins were reduced from $7.50 to $5.60, enabling a retail reduction from $11 to $8. Women's calfskins, the announcement added, were cut from $6 to $4, enabling the retail price to decline from $8 to $6 or $6.50. Workmen's shoes were cut to $2 from $3.85, which, it was said, should allow the retail price to fall from $6 to $4.

FLOUR DROPS LOWER.

Minneapolis, Minn.—In line with the break in the wheat market, flour extended its decline with an additional break of 20 cents in the price for family patents. Although one large mill's quotations were unchanged, an other flour house reduced its price to $8.40 a barrel from $8.60.

FARM BUREAU BACKS WOOL MEN

President Howard Says Tariff Legislation Is Needed.

Salt Lake City.—The National Farm Bureau, which has 2,000,000 members, will support the National Wool Growers' Association in its efforts to have Congress pass a law providing for protection of the wool growers' interests, according to word received by F. R. Marshall, secretary of the wool growers' association, in a letter from J. R. Howard, president of the farm bureau. Howard declared the emergency demanded tariff legislation immediately.

$24,486 FOR X-RAY BURN.

Woman Awarded Damages Against Physician.

White Plains, N. Y.—Damages of $24,486 were awarded Mrs. Sarah Antowill, of Yonkersby, a jury in the Supreme Court here in her suit against Dr. Joseph Friedman under whose treatment she charged she was severely burned by an X-ray. Dr. Friedman admitted the burns were due to the X-ray, but maintained Mrs. Antowill was unusually sensitive to the rays and that this condition caused her suffering. The court decided the physician had been guilty of malpractice.

NOTED YACHTSMAN DEAD.

Commodore Elias C. Benedict Stricken By Heart Disease.

New York.—Commodore Elias Cornelius Benedict, long a prominent figure in the American yachting world and for more than half a century engaged in the brokerage business in New York, died in his home at Indian Harbor, Greenwich, Conn. His death which was due to heart disease, followed an illness that began in September, 1919.

SHORT CUTS IN STATE NEWS

The Latest News From All Over the State

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Coeburn.—Elmer Caldwell, a white man, was burned to death in an attempt to destroy the jail at Cranes Nest, Va., in which he was detained, according to a message received here.

Suffolk.—Harry Lowe, a well-known young farmer of Sedley, Va., became entangled in a peanut picker and had his head severed from his body. Lowe was a married man and is survived by his wife and four small children. He was working with the picker when he fell, and was almost instantly decapitated.

Harrisonburg.—Methods of repairing damage done by the recent storm, an expert in tree surgery will demonstrate at the orchard of T. N. Thompson. In this orchard, out of 3,000 trees, only about 300 escaped injury. The orchard is used as a demonstration point for the Blacksburg Agricultural Experiment Station.

Petersburg.—M. C. Jackson, of the Stone Gate farm and a prominent business man of this city, has returned home from the Southern Berkshire congress at Pinehurst, N. C., where his herd of pure-bred swine won two blue ribbons, two reserve championship ribbons and five red ribbons against some of the strongest competition in the county.

Lawrenceville.—The Brunswick County State Bank was organized Monday afternoon. The charter of the bank provides for a minimum capital stock of $100,000 and a maximum of $250,000. At the organization meeting of the stockholders it was ascertained that $120,000 had been subscribed and the organization of the bank was then effected.

Fredericksburg.—Rev. R. C. Gilmore, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, has received a call to the Presbyterian Church at Harredsville, Ky., and has gone there to look the field over. The Fredericksburg Presbyterian Church has appointed a committee to draw up a resolution of appreciation for Mr. Gilmore's untiring service and work and express to him their hope that their cordial relations would not be severed.

Winchester.—Elmer Robinson had his skull fractured and suffered other injuries, which may result fatally; Charles Hoover had a collarbone broken and Jacob Haines was severely cut and bruised when an automobile occupied by them suddenly left the Martinsburg Pike and turned over, pinning all under the machine.

They were said to have been en route from here to Williamsport, Md Robinson is in a precarious condition in Memorial Hospital.

Harrisonburg.—Real estate in Rockingham county increased in value $1,973,567 in the last year, according to assessment valuations just made public. Taxes this year will total $239,915.75, an increase of $33,550.21 over last year's returns. The total value of taxable property, exclusive of personal property, is given at $13,328,653. On the basis of the population of the county, according to the 1920 census, 30,047, the per capita worth is $443.59.

Danville.—George W. Brammer, a well-known character in Patrick county, living near Woldfine, shot and killed his step-son, George Brammer, according to information received here. The shooting appears to have resulted from a brawl, both men, it is said, being intoxicated. Brammer used a shot-gun at such short range and with such effect that his stepson's head was blown from his body, both barrels pouring their load simultaneously. An inquest was held and Brammer has been removed to Stuart jail.

Lexington.—General E. W. Nichols, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, announces the gift of a collection of books dealing with the conduct of the world war. Colonel Aristider Moreno, who was a member of General Pershing's staff in France, and who was graduated at the institute in 1899, was instrumental in having the War Department send the books to General Nichols for the institute library. The collection consists of thirty volumes. They were prepared by the intelligence section, general headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces. They deal with many of the most important and interesting phases of the participation of the United States in the war.

Harrisonburg.—R. D. Edwards, until recently secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Staunton, Va., was convicted in Federal court of violation of the Mann act and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. Edwards, who is married and the father of two children, eloped with Ruth Bailey, of Staunton last August. They were married in Cincinnati and later were apprehended in Louisville. Miss Bailey declared Edwards convinced her he had obtained a divorce from his wife, and it was on that assumption that she married him.

Lynchburg.—Salesmen who travel out of Lynchburg, during their week-end trips home report considerable increases recently by hotels in their rates, the salesmen saying that hotel people claim reduced patronage causes them to increase charges to meet overhead charges of their business. Rooms up to a few weeks ago at $1.50 are now $2.50 a day, it is reported, while others which were $1 six weeks ago are now $1.75. Small town hotels are reported to be raising as well as those in the

STATE CAPITAL

Cox Majority In State 52,212.

Richmond.—Virginia cast 231,001 votes in the general election of November 2, according to official figures given out by the Secretary of the Commonwealth following a canvas of the returns by the State Board of Canvassers. Governor James M. Cox received a majority over Senator Warren G. Harding, of 52,212, in the presidential race.

The official returns show that Governor Cox received 141,670 votes; Senator Harding, 87,458; Watkins, Prohibitionist, 826; Debs, Socialist, 807; Christensen, Farmer-Labor party, 240.

Senator Carter Glass led the ticket 184,646 votes being cast for him, or about 52,976 more than was cast for any other candidate on the ticket, and 132,434 more votes than cast for Senator Harding. Senator Glass' majority over J. R. Pollard, his colored opponent, was 167,070.

Two towns and twenty counties went Republican. Clifton Forge and Harrisonburg were the towns, and the counties were Alleghany, Dickenson, Lee, Arlington, Bath, Bedford, Buchanan, Carroll, Stafford, Washington, Wise, Floyd, Grayson, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Wythe, Tazewell and Rockingham.

Only one of the presidential candidates, with the exception of the Democratic and Republican nominees, received as many as 100 votes in any city. In Richmond Debs polled 133 votes. In no county in the State did any of the minor candidates get as many as fifty votes.

The fight for seats in the House of Representatives were interesting, but were not really fights save in the Seventh District.

In the First District, Bland won by a vote of 14,646 to Powell's 3,562, carrying every county. Schade received a vote of 158, and three scattered candidates received a total vote of twenty-five. Total votes cast was 18,366.

In the Second District a total vote of 20,815 was cast, Deal receiving 15,318 of the total, Lankford 5,389 and Munn 108.

Montague, in the Third District, polled a majority of 12,455 with a total vote cast of 27,683, his opponent receiving 7,614 votes to his 20,069.

In the Fourth District Drewry received a total vote of 11,427, to Mason's 909. The total vote was 20,336.

Rorer A. James won in the Fifth with 15,567 votes out of 26,676 cast, with his opponent Landreth, receiving 11,109.

Woods defeated Doak in the Sixth by a decisive majority, receiving 13,101 out of a possible 22,215.

With 25,994 votes for Representative cast in the Seventh, the race was closer than any in the State, Harrison receiving 13,221, to 12,773 for Paul.

In the Eighth, Moore received 13,142 votes, to 5,200 for Brooks, with 15,342 cast.

Bascom Slemp, who enjoys the distinction of being the only Republican in the Virginia delegation in Congress, received 28,057 votes, while Boiling Handy, his Democratic opponent, received 23,100.

Four candidates for seats in the House were on the ticket in the Tenth District, Ellis receiving one vote, Flood winning with 14,811, Grasty getting 8,027 and Scutting thirty-one.

Industrial Department For Prison.

Establishment of an industrial department at the State Penitentiary was provided for in a resolution adopted by the board. The report upon which the resolution was based was presented by Colonel Leroy Hodges, chairman of the board, and William E. Sullivan, of Richmond, who had been made a special committee to inquire into the advisability of establishing this department in furtherance of the board's program of reform, with the object in view of so training the inmates of the institution as to fit them for a useful place in society after they have served their terms.

The committee of two is authorized by the resolution for the department just created.

Pay Of Teachers Up 90 Per Cent.

Salaries paid teachers in Virginia have been increased 90 per cent within the past five years and from $2,7000,000 in 1910 to $7,980,000 during the last session, Harris Hart, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, told an assemblage of school superintendents and trustees that packed the hall of the House of Delegates to capacity. The meeting was a joint conference of superintendents and trustees, the first of the annual convention of the Virginia Educational Conference.

Mr. Hart was speaking on the progress of the school. He spoke of the increase in salaries in the five-year period between 1910 and 1915, which was $1,550,000; and the rapid advance during the past five years.

Pageant Gains New Indorsers.

Immortalization of the history of Richmond and of Virginia through the establishment of an annual pageant here on Jamestown Day, May 13, was heartily indorsed by a number of prominent and influential men in Richmond. The plan, which is regarded as little short of an inspiration, is fathered by Lieutenant Arthur W. James, professor of history at the John Marshall High School.

No Agricultural Year Book.

The Department of Agricultural of Virginia will publish no year book this season, as has been the custom for many years. The department finds the cost of printing and preparing the volume prohibitive.

Every telephone and telegraph pole in the remote districts of Norway has to be constantly watched on account of the bears, which have a mania for climbing the poles and sitting on the crossbeams, swaying backward and

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Uncle Sam: The Poor Old Rich Fellow

WASHINGTON.—The nation will face a continuation of the annual tax bill of $4,000,000,000 for at least three years if congress adopts recommendations drafted by treasury officials and laid before Secretary Houston for approval. Mr. Houston, it was stated, probably will include such recommendations in the form of an analysis of the government's financial condition in his annual report to congress.

The analysis will show, and accompanying recommendations will suggest, it was said, that a three year program for tax revision is required in order to meet maturing government obligations and cover current federal expenses and that approximately $8,000,000,000 in Victory notes, war saving securities, and treasury certificates of indebtedness will be due for payment within the next three years, treasury figures show.

Retention of the present aggregate levy of taxes, or maintenance of the annual revenue of the government at about $4,000,000,000, then is held to be unavoidable on the face of average expenditures estimated for the period.

Recommendations to be made by Mr. Houston, it was understood, will propose abolishment of the excess profits taxes in their entirety and the substitution therefor of a graduated income tax of a substantially deeper cut than under present revenue laws. It was believed the new income taxes would apply only to incomes above $5,000 annually and that provision would be made for a graduated increase even on the additional tax as the amount of income grows larger.

Heigh Ho! 100 Women and Musical Satire

THE first theater productions company ever planned, organized and managed by women, backed by a founders' association of 100 women in official life and from business and professional circles in Washington, including Miss Mary Anderson of Chicago, chief of the woman's bureau of the department of labor; Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, civil service commissioner, and Mrs. Ciara Sears Taylor, rent commissioner District of Columbia, recently launched its first venture, "Heigh Ho," a musical satire.

The officers of the new organization, the Washington Theater Productions, Inc., Mrs. Glenn A. Smith Tinnin, Miss Katherine S. Brown, and Mrs. Mary Holland Kinkaid, are well known in the Middle West.

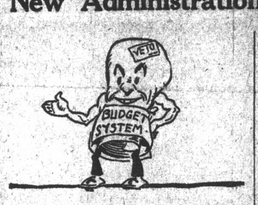
Mrs. Tinnin was born and reared in Chicago; Miss Brown made Chicago her headquarters while acting as western producer for eastern theatrical managers, and Mrs. Kinkaid was a member of the staff of the Milwaukee Sentinel and of the Inter Ocean.

The ambition of the new organization is to build in Washington an immense theater housing three auditoriums, a repertory theater, a children's theater, concert hall, all fully equipped.

Plans for the building have been drawn, but without waiting for the completion of the edifice the founders already are at work on productions, leading off with "Heigh Ho," which will play in Baltimore and Richmond, and reach Chicago before the end of the season.

The author of the book and lyrics, Eugene Lockhart, will appear in the cast. This includes Bradford Allen, who originated the character of Bert in the London production of "The Better 'Ole," Louis Cassavant, Thomas Conkey, and Miss Fern Doubleday. Deems Taylor is musical director.

New Administration to Tackle Budget



WASHINGTON.—With the government likely to spend $4,000,000,000 or more annually for years to come, the working out of an effective budget system will be one of the first tasks of the Harding administration. The bill establishing a budget system may be passed in advance of the inauguration of Senator Harding as president next March.

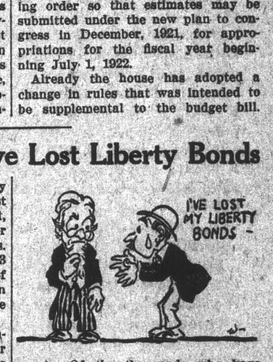
The Good-McCormick budget bill is pending before the senate, after having been passed by both houses last spring, vetoed by President Wilson and repassed by the house. As passed a second time by the house, a provision which the president objected to because he thought it encroached upon constitutional powers of the president with respect to the removal of officers appointed by him, was eliminated.

In case the bill is passed during the winter session in advance of March 4, there is a likelihood of the organization of a budget bureau before Senator Harding takes office as president. Under the bill the secretary of the treasury is made the director of the bureau while an assistant director is provided to be appointed by the president at a salary of $10,000 a year. A general accounting office also is created headed by a controller general and assistant controller general appointed by the president at salaries of $10,000 and $7,500 respectively.

The new administration is expected to get the budget bureau in working order so that estimates may be submitted under the new plan to congress in December, 1921, for appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1922.

Already the house has adopted a change in rules that was intended to be supplemental to the budget bill.

Ten Thousand Have Lost Liberty Bonds



MORE than 10,000 owners of Liberty bonds and Victory notes have lost their bonds either through theft, through destruction by burning, or through some form of carelessness. The last official figures showed 7,563 persons having lost their bonds, of whom 6,038 were holders of coupon bonds. These figures are up to the close of the last fiscal year.

For those who have lost their coupon bonds there is little relief. For those who have lost registered bonds there is every probability of relief. Government officials say probably 50,000,000 coupon bonds still are in the hands of purchasers.

The tales of those who had lost their coupon bonds are most pitiable in many instances. Poor women who have struggled and saved to purchase government securities, either through carelessness or a variety of unfortunate circumstances suddenly find themselves minus the bonds. They endeavor to recover them, fail, and then present their plea to the government. Of the thousands who have pleaded for the substitution of securities for coupon bonds, only a negligible percentage have produced sufficient proof of loss to permit the government to relieve them.

The treasury officials again call attention to their pleading that coupon bonds be exchanged for the registered bonds. Almost every advantage is given the holder of registered bonds. Almost every disadvantage accrues to the holder of coupon bonds. And yet the people will not respond. Any bank will handle the matter.

1920 Census: 45 More Representatives

NEW census, bigger house of representatives. An increase of 50 to 60 members, however, would be too much of a good thing. So Representative Siegel of New York, chairman of the house committee on census, proposes a compromise.

Mr. Siegel proposes that the ratio of population for each representative shall be 220,000 instead of 211,877 as at present. This scheme, while preventing such a large increase in the membership as the retention of the present unit would mean, yet would result in the addition of forty-five representatives to the present membership. The measure is favored by many.

The present membership is 435 and the Siegel bill calls for a total of 480 members.

Illinois now has 27 representatives. Under the proposed 220,000 ratio it will mean 29 representatives for the Sucker state.

Under the Siegel plan Wisconsin will have 12 representatives instead of eleven; Indiana will keep its present thirteen; Iowa will continue to have eleven; Michigan will jump from thirteen to seventeen, and Minnesota will have eleven instead of ten.

California will increase its representation by five, the largest gain of any state. New York and Ohio as well as Michigan will get four additional members; Massachusetts, New Jersey, and North Carolina, besides Illinois, will gain two each.

Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Arkansas, South Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Connecticut, Washington, Oregon, besides Wisconsin, will gain one each. Maine and Missouri will lose one each.